



# भारत का राजपत्र

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या वी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन  
के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed  
as a separate compilation

### LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on the 10th April, 1987:—

BILL No. 24 OF 1987

*A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.*

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1987:—

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In article 343 of the Constitution, for clause (2), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the Union for as much period as the Non-Hindi speaking States so desire.”.

Short  
title and  
commencement.

Amend-  
ment of  
article  
343.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Languages specified under the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution must be treated equally and equal importance must be given to all the languages.

In the past assurances were given by the late Prime Ministers Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Smt. Indira Gandhi stating that English shall be used as the official language of the Union till the Non-Hindi speaking people want it.

The Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has reiterated recently the assurances given by late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Smt. Indira Gandhi.

Moreover, there have been agitations from 1965 onwards in Tamil Nadu State against the imposition of Hindi and for the use of English as the official language.

The Bill seeks to amend the Constitution with a view to incorporate the assurances of the late Prime Ministers in the Constitution.

NEW DELHI;

P. KOLANDAIVELU

*February 19, 1987.*

**BILL No. 28 OF 1987**

*A Bill further to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.*

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

**1. This Act may be called the Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 1987.** Short title.

**2. In section 2 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in sub-section (1), after clause (e), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—** Amend. ment of section 2.

“(ee) ‘Integrated medicine’ means conjoint study, training and practice in Indian medicine and modern scientific medicine in all its branches including surgery and obstetrics;”,

**3. In section 14 of the principal Act, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—** Amend- ment of section 14.

“(1) The Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette—

(a) determine the appropriateness of the medical qualifications granted by any University/Faculty, Board or other medical institutions in India which the Central Government may from time to time include in the Second Schedule as recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act; and

(b) determine the qualifications for practitioners in Integrated medicine.”.

Amend-  
ment of  
section 17.

4. In section 17 of the principal Act, after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(3A) Nothing contained in any law for the time being in force shall effect the rights of the practitioners qualified in Integrated medicine including the rights to practise modern scientific medicine in all its branches including surgery and obstetrics in any part of India.”.

Substitu-  
tion of  
new-Sche-  
dule for  
second  
Schedule,

5. For the Second Schedule to the principal Act, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

“THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 14)

Part I: Qualifications in Integrated Medicine

Part II: Qualifications other than the qualifications in Integrated Medicine.”.

### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

There are about fifty thousand Integrated medical practitioners in India who have undergone regular institutional course of training for four to six years from any statutory University or State Boards after school leaving or intermediate examinations. The course consists of training in Ayurveda as well as modern system of medicine.

At present, these practitioners are grouped in the Second Schedule to the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 along with the practitioners having Siddha and Ayurvedic qualifications and so many others who have had no training or had substandard training.

An assurance was given on the floor of both the Houses of Parliament by the Government on 10th of December, 1970 that these Integrated medical practitioners will be categorised and shown separately in the Second Schedule under rule making power. As it is not permissible to change the Second Schedule to the Act by making use of the rule making power, and it has been more than 15 years since the Government made the promise, it is felt necessary to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 for this purpose.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;  
*February 26, 1987.*

USHA CHOUDHARY

BILL No. 46 of 1987

*A Bill to prevent the misuse of religious places.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title,  
extent  
and  
com-  
mence-  
ment.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Prevention of Misuse of Religious Places Act, 1987.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, "political parties" means an association or body of individual citizens of India registered with the Election Commission as a political party.

Religious  
places  
not to  
be used  
for  
political  
purposes.

3. Any religious place shall not be utilised by any person or a political party for achieving his or its political ends and no political speeches shall be allowed to be made in any such place.

4. (1) It shall be the responsibility of the management of a religious place to ensure:—

- (i) that the premises are not used for any political purpose;
- (ii) that no political speeches in the guise of religious fables are made within the premises;
- (iii) that no body brings any fire-arms or other lethal weapons within the premises;
- (iv) that no person after committing a crime outside takes shelter within the premises;
- (v) that no other activity of any other kind which promotes communal hatred or seeks to destabilise the integrity of the country takes place within the premises.

(2) The management shall inform the appropriate authority of any of the activities mentioned in sub-section (1), which takes place in the precincts of the religious place without their prior knowledge, and shall render all help that the appropriate authority may require.

5. All religious places shall be inspected at any time by an agency authorised by the Central Government to find out whether any criminals are protected or arms and ammunition stored in such places:

Provided that, in case, however, if, at any time, it is found that the management of a religious place has become ineffective in checking the criminal or political activities within the precincts of that religious place, the management of that religious place shall be taken over and run by the Government.

Religious places not to give protection to criminals, etc.

Religious places to be inspected.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Growing tendencies to play with religious sentiments and to evoke regional, communal and sectoral loyalties of the masses and the play of other divisive forces with the obvious object of seeking easy election to these august representative bodies, can be witnessed on the eve of and during elections to the Houses of Parliament and legislatures in different States. A number of religious places have been found to be protecting the criminals and arms and ammunition dumped there. Number of people have been delivering speeches in the religious places evoking great emotions and thus creating enmity. The management of certain religious places have become ineffective in checking the criminals from using the religious places as their hide-outs and have become centre of their criminal activities. A situation has arisen where narrow religious, communal and sectoral considerations have become a major danger to the national unity and integrity. These narrow tendencies militate against the principles of Sovereignty, Socialism, Secularism and Democracy which the Constitution of India seeks to establish.

The Bill will provide sufficient check on such elements.

Hence the Bill.

NEW DELHI;  
March 6, 1987.

VISHNU MODI

## BILL No. 38 OF 1987

*A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.*

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1987.

Short title.

2. In article 102 of the Constitution, in clause (1), after sub-clause (d), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

Amend-  
ment of  
article  
102.

“(dd) if he shows any disrespect to the Constitution, National Anthem, National Flag, or boycotts the Republic Day celebrations or Independence Day celebrations;”.

3. In article 191 of the Constitution, in clause (1), after sub-clause (d), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

Amend-  
ment of  
article  
191.

“(dd) if he shows any disrespect to the Constitution, National Anthem, National Flag, or boycotts the Republic Day celebrations or Independence Day celebrations;”.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Instances of burning the Constitution and National Flag, showing disrespect to the National Anthem and boycotting the Republic Day Celebrations and Independence Day celebrations by certain disruptive forces, are becoming very frequent. Since these are the very symbols of our unity, integrity and nationality, this tendency of showing disrespect to the Constitution, national flag, national anthem and boycotting the Republic Day celebrations and Independence Day celebrations has to be curbed, especially, if such acts are done by the elected representatives of the people.

Therefore, the Bill will provide sufficient check on such elements.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;  
March 6, 1987.

VISHNU MODI

SUBHASH C. KASHYAP,  
*Secretary-General.*